

Aid was very small up until that time but since that time the state has contributed greatly in our school system and revenue as in 1939 the state contributed \$ 175,511.00 and in 1940 the state sent to this County \$ 161,810.00 and the following is the amount spent by Pocahontas County in that year current taxes collected \$ 62,611.00 state aid \$ 161,810.00 other receipts \$ 11,588.00 total receipts all funds \$ 236,009.00 spent in Pocahontas County for school purposes all this money was raised by taxation of some sort either by our county levy or by taxes collected by the state in Pocahontas County and returned to the county in the form of State Aid to our school system, the state aid is determined by the amount of taxes that the state collects within our borders mostly by the Consumers Sales tax but others are collected also and a percent returned to the county.

Under our old tax system our County Court could raise what ever amount that their estimate called for but after the passage of the tax Limitation Amendment they were not able to do this so other sources of revenue had to be established to meet this shortage of money so if it was not for our state aid we would have shorter terms of school and our entire educational system curtailed.

The tax collected shows the growth and wealth of any county or

state and this is particularly true in Pocahontas as at the time of the formation of a new county in 1821 the taxes collected by Virginia of which we were a part were a mere trifle but the population in this section at that time received very little consideration in any way, but after Pocahontas was formed and our county government was in the midst of its' people right away we began to grow more taxes were collected from year to year, which was spent wisely on necessary improvements and today Pocahontas County the third largest county in the state in area has advanced greatly by developing her resources cleared our level fertile sections that today produce our vast numbers of livestock and grain that in turn make up our property for taxation that the county is operated on.

Pocahontas County has a very efficient county government for her people by her people and for her people.

Information. County Records. Marlinton. W. Va.

Jay Buckley. Buckeye. W. Va.

W. Va. Blue Books 39-40.

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1/41 County Government. Samuel G. Smith. Hillsboro. W. Va. Pocahontas County.

At a meeting of the court of April 4th, 1848 the following gentlemen were present Paul McNeel, Joseph Moore, John Gay, and Samuel Hogsett members present, they proceeded to lay the county levy which was 109.50 to be collected from 961 tithables this was the largest levy thus far layed in the county. William Blair was again chosen Sheriff of the with William J Wooddell, Isaac McNeel, James T Lockridge and John Holden as his deputies. At this time it was deemed advisable to divide the county into districts for the election of overseers of the poor for the county. At this setting of the court they acted on the citizenship papers of James Dorsey a native of Ireland, and he was admitted and became a citizen of the United States.

Henry M. Moffett resigned as clerk of the court and William Skeen was acting clerk for a time until the court appointed him as clerk for a seven year term. A court held May 1, 1849 was composed of the following gentlemen justices James Sharp, William Fertig, John W. Warwick, John McNeel, John Yeager, Patrick Bruffey, Samuel Hogsett, Leonard Herring, Benjamin Tallman, Edward Irvine, Jacob Mathews, Lanty Lockridge, Josiah Beard, William McNeel, Woods Poage, David Kerr, Hugh McLaughlin, Abraham Hill, William Cackley, Paul McNeel, John Gay and Joseph Moore at this time the levy was layed for 1849, which was for 109.40 to be collected from 980 tithables and at this time it was thought necessary by the court to repair the court house and jail not to exceed 50.00